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## PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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## (54) ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENT

## (57) Abstract:

PURPOSE: To obtain an antipsychotic agent, comprising docosahexaenoic acid (derivative) as an active ingredient and excellent in safety and therapeutic effects.

CONSTITUTION: The objective antipsychotic agent comprises one or more of docosahexaenoic acid (derivative) such as a lipxygenase metabolite as an active ingredient. Furthermore, this antipsychotic agent is perorally administered to an adult in a daily dose of preferably 300-1800mg expressed in terms of the active ingredient in the case of oral administration.

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1/1 - (C) WPI / DERWENT  
AN - 94-128761 §16!  
AP - JP920227510 920826  
PR - JP920227510 920826  
TI - Antipsychotic agents - contain docosahexaenoic acid  
(deriv)  
IW - ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENT CONTAIN ACID DERIVATIVE  
PA - (TAIF ) MARUHA KK  
PN - JP6072868 A 940315 DW9416 A61K31/20 005pp  
ORD - 1994-03-15  
IC - A61K31/20 ; A61K31/23 ; C07C57/03 ; C07C59/42 ;  
C07C69/587 ; C07C233/09 ; C07F9/10  
FS - CPI  
DC - B05  
AB - J06072868 Antipsychotic agents contain one or more of  
docosahexaenoic acid (I) and its derivs. as effective  
component.  
- (I) derivs. are fatty acids, phospholipids, or  
triglycerides. (I) derivs. are salts, amides, or  
esters. (I) derivs. are lipoxygenase metabolites or  
their derivs. (I) derivs. are P450 dehydrogenase  
metabolites or their derivs.  
- The daily dose of (I) or its derivs. is 300-1800  
mg/adult and 50-300 mg/adult when administered orally  
or by injection, respectively.  
- USE/ADVANTAGE - The agents, which are of low toxicity,  
are useful in the treatment and prevention of mental  
disorders.  
- In an example, it was found that the action of  
phencyclidine on the N-methyl-D-aspartic acid receptor  
was decreased by 30 uM (I) in electrophysiological test  
using rat brain cells previously treated with 5 uM  
phencyclidine and 30 uM N-methyl-D-aspartic acid.  
Detected lipoxygenase metabolites of (I) were 1 uM  
14-hydroxy- and 1 uM 7-hydroxy-(I) and a detected P450  
dehydrogenase metabolite of (I) was 1 uM  
7,8-epoxydocosapentaenoic acid. The results suggested  
that (I) and its metabolites may prevent or improve  
psychotic diseases including schizophrenia. The  
clinical efficacy of (I) was recognized in a placebo  
test in that 300mg (I) ethyl ester was administered 3  
times a day to 8 schizophrenic patients, 6 of them  
showing improvement. (Dwg. 0/0)